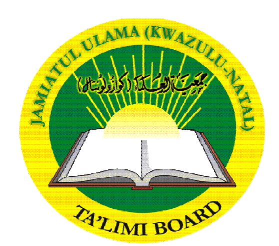
SIMPLIFIED RULES OF TAJWEED



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Simple Rules of Tajweed





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Introduction

Tajweed literally means to adorn and beautify. In the context of the recitation of the Quraan Shareef, tajweed refers to the correct pronunciation of the letters and applying the various rules of recitation.

The importance of Tajweed cannot be overemphasized. The recitation of the Qur'aan Shareef in salaah is compulsory. Often, due to not reciting the Qur'aan Shareef with Tajweed, the salaah is affected. It is therefore necessary to learn Tajweed so that the Qur'aan Shareef may be recited correctly.

Arabic is a very delicate language. A slight mispronunciation can completely change the meaning. The word Qalb means heart. If the Qaaf in Qalb is not pronounced correctly and instead, it is pronounced as a kaaf, the meaning changes to "dog!" In Surah Kausar the word "wan Har" means sacrifice. If the Haa is not pronounced correctly the meaning changes to "scold!" It is thus obvious that the rules of Tajweed must be applied in the recitation of the Qur'aan Shareef.

There are many detailed laws of tajweed which take a long time to study. However this booklet contains the most basic laws which, if learnt thoroughly, will enable a learner on the Maktab level to recite the Quraan Shareef correctly. **It must nevertheless be remembered that the correct application of the rules of tajweed depends upon listening to its application by someone who has learnt how to recite the Qur'aan Shareef with Tajweed.** Thus the teacher must clearly recite the various examples to the children, highlighting the particular rule that is being applied therein. The children must then be made to repeatedly practice the examples in the book with additional examples from the Qur'aan Shareef in order to fully grasp the application of the rule.

Makhaarij

(Correct pronunciation of letters)

صَ	سَ	ثَ		طَ	تَ		عَ	ءَ	اَ
	ضَ	دَ		غَ	خَ		هَـ	حَ	
		كَ	قَ		ظَ	زَ	ذَ		

Special letters

Do not confuse the letters in the first row with the similar sounding letters in the second row.

قَ	ضَ	طَ	صَ	ظَ	ذَ	ثَ	خَ	حَ	عَ
كَ	دَ	تَ	سَ	زَ	زَ	سَ	غَ	هَـ	ءَ اَ

Full mouth letters

These seven letters will always be read with a full mouth.

(خُصَّ ضَغطٍ قِظْ)   خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ

فَاقْصُصِ الْقَصَصَ	غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ

حُصِّلَ	مُخْلِصِيْنَ	خَالِدِيْنَ
قَوْمُ الظّٰلِمِيْنَ	ظَهْرِهٖ	حَافِظْ
وَالطَّارِقِ	صِرَاطَ	مَطْلَعِ
تَضْلِيْلٍ	وَالضُّحٰى	رَضِىَ اللّٰهُ
وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ	قَدْرِ	أَغْنِىَ
مُغِيْرَاتِ	اَلصَّالِحَاتُ	أَصْحَابُ

Open letters

وُ اَ يِ

Pull the letter for the duration of one Alif

اِلٰفِهِمْ	نَفّٰثٰتِ	زِلْزَالَهَا	تُوْبُوْا
اٰخِرَةُ	نَفْسِهٖ	قُوْلُوْا	اَثْقَالَهَا
يٰلَيْتَنِيْ	اَبِيْ	اَخِيْهِ	لِاِيْلٰفِ

Closed letters

Be careful not to drag a closed letter

رَبُّكَ	كَيْفَ فَعَلَ	اَلَمْ تَرَ
وَاَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ		يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ اَيْدِيْهِمْ
فَنِصْفُ مَا	خَرَجْنَ فَلَا	قَبْلِ اَنْ

Ghunnah

Whenever Noon or Meem has a Tashdeed, make Ghunnah (a long nasal sound).

اِلٰهِ النَّاسِ	اِنَّكَ	صُمٌّ	فَلَمَّا	
اَلنَّارُ	فَاِنَّمَا	اِنَّ	جَنَّاتٍ	جَنَّةٌ
حَمَّا	فَلَمَّا	مِمَّا	ثُمَّ	عَمَّ
لَتُسْئَلُنَّ	بِالْخُنَّسِ	وَاَمَّا	حَمَّالَةَ	
وَالنَّهَارِ	إِنَّا لَمَّا	إِنِّى	فَاِنَّهَا	
مِنَ النَّاسِ	مُحَمَّدٌ	وَلَنَبْلُوَنَّكُمْ		

Idghaam

If after noon saakin (نْ) or tanween (ـــًـــٍـــٌ) the letters ي ن م و appear then make idghaam (join the letters) and make ghunnah (a long nasal sound). For e.g.

مَنْ يَّقُوْلُ

If after noon saakin or tanween the letters ل ر appear then join the letters and do not make ghunnah.

For e.g. مِنْ لَّدُنْ   رَءُوْفٌ رَّحِيْمٌ

فَمَنْ يَّعْمَلْ	مَنْ يَّشَآءُ	مَنْ يَّقُوْلُ

يَوْمَئِذٍ يَّصْدُرُ	شَرًّا يَّرَهٗ
فَلَنْ نَّزِيْدَكُمْ	مِنْ نُّطْفَةٍ
يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ	عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ

مِنْ مَّسَدٍ	مِنْ مَّآءٍ	مَثَلاً مَّا

كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُوْلٍ	صُحُفًا مُّطَهَّرَةٍ
مِنْ وَّرَآءِهِمْ	مِنْ وَّلِيٍّ
كَثِيْرًا وَّيَهْدِيْ	وَوَالِدٍ وَّمَا وَلَدَ
مَنْ يُّشْرِكْ	وَ إِنْ يُّرِدْكَ
عِظٰمًا وَّرُفَاتَا	اَنْ يَّخْلُقَا
لَعْنَةً وَّ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ	حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ

Ikhfa

IKHFAA: *If any of the following letters appear after Noon Saakin or Tanween, Ikhfaa (a nasal sound equal to one alif) should be made.*

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ	مِنْ سِجِّيلٍ فَجَعَلَهُمْ

إِنْسَانٌ	أَنْتُمْ	لَيْلَةٍ ثُمَّ	نَفْسٍ شَيْأً

نَاصِيَةٍ كَاذِبَةٍ	نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ
مِنْ جُوْعٍ	يَوْمَئِذٍ تُحَدِّثُ
كُتُبٌ قَيِّمَةٌ	مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ

Izhaar

If any of the following letters come after a Noon Saakin or Tanween, Izhaar will be made.

ء ه ع ح غ خ

Izhaar means to recite without a nasal sound (without pulling).

مِنْ خَوْفٍ	وَانْحَرْ	أَنْعَمْتَ
مِنْهُ	مِنْ غَضَبٍ	مَنْ أَمِنَ
عَلِيْمٌ حَكِيْمٌ	طَيْرًا اَبَابِيْلَ	شَيْءٍ عَلِيْمٌ
قَوْمًا غَيْرًا	عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ	نُوْحًا هَدَيْنَا
مِنْ عَذَابٍ اَلِيْم	مِنْ اَرْضِكُمْ	اِنْ هٰذَانِ

Rules of Meem

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">**IDGHAAM:** *If a Meem appears after Meem Saakin, ghunna will be made.*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">لَكُمْ مَّا</td><td>يَاْتِيَنَّكُمْ مِّنِّىْ</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">اِلَيْكُمْ مُّرْسَلُوْنَ</td><td>اِنَّهُمْ مَّعَكُمْ</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">**IKHFAA:** *If a Baa appears after Meem Saakin, Ikhfa will be made*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِيْنَ</td><td>رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">يَعْتَصِمْ بِاللّٰهِ</td><td>فَاحْكُمْ بَيْنَهُمْ</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">**IZHAAR:** *If any letter besides Baa and Meem appears after Meem Saakin, do not make ghunna.*</td></tr>
<tr><td>لَكُمْ دِيْنُكُمْ</td><td>أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِىْ</td><td>فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ</td></tr>
</table>

Qalb

If the letter ب appears after Noon Saakin or Tanween, Qalb will be made. Qalb means that the Noon or Tanween will change into a م

مَنْ بَخِلَ	مِنْ بُيُوْتِهِنَّ	مِنْ بَعْدِ
مِنْ بَقْلِهَا	مِنْ بَنِىٓ اِسْرَآئِيْلَ	
نَفْسٍ بِمَا	أَبَدًا بِمَا	لَنَسْفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ
مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ	مُطْمَئِنٌّ بِالْاِيْمَانِ	
لَيًّا بِاَلْسِنَتِهِمْ	اٰيَاتٍ بَيِّنَاتٍ	
عَنْ بَيِّنَةٍ	قَرْيَةٍ بَطِرَتْ	

Rules of Raa

Raa with a Fatha (Zabar) or Dhammah (Pesh)
OR
Raa Saakin with a Fatha or Dhamma before it
will be read with a ***Full Mouth.***

تَرْمِيْهِمْ	وَاَرْسَلَ	طَيْرًا	اَلَمْ تَرَ

يُرْزَقُوْنَ	وَاْمُرْ	دُكَّتِ الْاَرْضُ
ضَرَبَ	بِرٌّ	رَبِّىْ

Raa with a Kasrah or Raa Saakin with a Kasrah before it will be read with an Empty Mouth.

اَنْذِرْهُمْ	مِنْ شَرِّ	مِنْ خَيْرٍ	وَطُوْرِ
نَاصِرٍ	فِىْ نَارِ	وَاقْتَرِبْ	بِالْبِرِّ
شِرْبٍ	نُذُرِ	مُدَّكِرٍ	فَانْتَصِرْ

Laam of Allah

If a Dhammah (Pesh) or Fatha (Zabar) comes before the word "Allah", it will be read with a Full Mouth (Tafkheem).	
نَصْرُ اللّٰهِ	هُوَ اللّٰهُ
رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ	خَتَمَ اللّٰهُ / اِلاَّ اللّٰهُ
عَلَى اللّٰهِ	رَضِىَ اللّٰهُ
If a Kasrah (Zer) comes before the word "Allah", it will be read with an Empty Mouth (Tarqeeq).	
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ	فِى اللّٰهِ
مِنْ عِنْدِ اللّٰهِ	اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ
بِاٰيَاتِ اللّٰهِ / أَعُوْذُ بِااللّٰهِ	قُلِ اللّٰهُ

Qalqalah

If any of the letters of (قُطْبُ جَدٍّ) د ج ب ط ق has a saakin or jazam, Qalqalah will be made. Qalqalah means to make an echoing sound.

يَقْنُطْ	بَقْرِ	أُقْسِمُ
أَطْعَمَهُمْ	مُطْمَئِنَّةٌ	نُطْفَةً
حَبْلٌ	صَبْرٌ	جِبْرِيلَ
تَجْرِيْ	فَجْرٌ	اَلرُّجْعِيْ

لَقَدْ	وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	قَدْرٌ
عَبْدَنَا	تَجْعَلْنَا	قِبْلَتِهِمْ	نَقْصٍ

The same rule applies if the Saakin is due to Waqf (stopping).		
حَقُّ	خَلَقَ	فَلَقِ
كَسَبَ	وَقَبَ	لَهَبَ
أَحَدٌ	لَكَنُوْدٌ	اَلصَّمَدُ
ذَاتِ الْبُرُوْجِ	بَاسِطٍ	مُحِيْطٌ
مِزَاجُ	رَاقٍ	حَرَجٌ
حَرِيْقٌ	قُعُوْدٍ	بُرُوْجِ

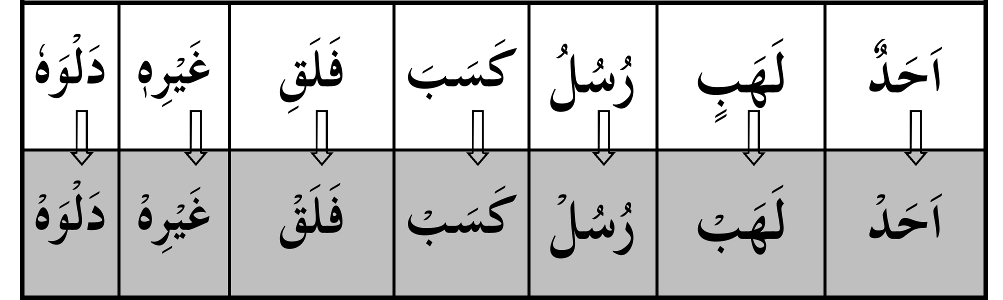
Take care: When making Qalqalah, take care that a Harkat (Zabar, Zer or Pesh) is not created. حَبْلٌ should not be read as حَبَلٌ

Symbols of Waqf (Stopping)

ع ط قف م ۝	***These signs indicate that you must stop.***
وَاَمَّا الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا فَيَقُوْلُوْنَ مَاذَآ اَرَادَ اللّٰهُ بِهٰذَا مَثَلًا ۘ يُضِلُّ بِهٖ كَثِيْرًا ۙ وَّيَهْدِيْ بِهٖ كَثِيْرًا ؕ وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهٖٓ اِلَّا الْفٰسِقِيْنَ ۝	
ص ز ق صل ج	***These signs indicate that you have the option to stop.***
وَلَيْسَ الْبِرُّ بِاَنْ تَاْتُوا الْبُيُوْتَ مِنْ ظُهُوْرِهَا وَلٰكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنِ اتَّقٰى ۚ وَاْتُوا الْبُيُوْتَ مِنْ اَبْوَابِهَا ۖ وَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُوْنَ	
س سكتة وقفة	***These signs indicate that a slight pause should be made without breaking the breath.***
وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وقفة وَاغْفِرْ لَنَا وقفة وَارْحَمْنَا وقفة اَنْتَ مَوْلٰنَا فَانْصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ	
لا	***Do not stop.***
كَدَاْبِ اٰلِ فِرْعَوْنَ ۙ وَالَّذِيْنَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ	

Rules of Waqf (Stopping)

1. The general rule of waqf is to remove the harkat of the last letter and replace it with a sukoon / jazam.



دَلْوَهٗ	غَيْرِهٖ	فَلَقِ	كَسَبَ	رُسُلُ	لَهَبٍ	اَحَدٌ
دَلْوَهْ	غَيْرِهْ	فَلَقْ	كَسَبْ	رُسُلْ	لَهَبْ	اَحَدْ

2. If the last letter has a fathatain / do zabar, take out one fatha / zabar and read the alif after it. (If there isn't an alif, add one).

جَزَآءً	نِدَآءً	نَشْرًا	قَلِيْلًا	حِسَابًا	يُسْرًا	حَمِيْمًا
جَزَآءَا	نِدَآءَا	نَشْرَا	قَلِيْلَا	حِسَابَا	يُسْرَا	حَمِيْمَا

3. If the last letter is a round taa ةٌ, change it to a (small) haa ه and put a sukoon / jazam on it.

بَقَرَةً	حَامِيَةً	عَالِيَةٍ	تَذْكِرَةٌ	رَاجِفَةٌ	غَاشِيَةٍ	جَنَّةٌ
بَقَرَهْ	حَامِيَهْ	عَالِيَهْ	تَذْكِرَهْ	رَاجِفَهْ	غَاشِيَهْ	جَنَّهْ

4. If the last letter is an alif with a fatha / zabar before it or if the last letter has a sukoon / jazam or the last letter has a fatha muqaddara / khara zabar, no change will take place when making waqf.

قَلٰى	سَجٰى	حُشِرَتْ	سُيِّرَتْ	دَسَّاهَا	بَنَاهَا	تَلَاهَا
قَلٰى	سَجٰى	حُشِرَتْ	سُيِّرَتْ	دَسَّاهَا	بَنَاهَا	تَلَاهَا

5. If ـَا , ـُوْ , ـِيْ comes before the last letter, then pull slightly when making waqf.

قُرَيْشٍ	خَوْفٍ	نَسْتَعِيْنَ	شَكُوْرٌ	بَيَانَ	اَلرَّحْمٰنُ
قُرَيْٓشْ	خَوْٓفْ	نَسْتَعِيْٓنْ	شَكُوْٓرْ	بَيَآنْ	اَلرَّحْمٰٓنْ

6. If the last letter has a tashdeed, pull a little when making waqf.

مَفَرُّ	جَآنٌّ	حَجٌّ	مُضَآرٍّ	مَسِّ	فَطَلٌّ	تَبَّ
مَفَرّ	جَآنّ	حَجّ	مُضَآرّ	مَسّ	فَطَلّ	تَبّ

Mudd

There are two types of Mudd: 1. Short Mudd 2. Long Mudd

Short Mudd - Pull for 3 Alifs   Long Mudd - Pull for 5 Alifs

جَآءَتْهُمْ	مَنْ يَّشَآءُ	نِسَآءً
بَنِيْٓ اِسْرَآءِيْلَ	اٰتَيْنَآ اٰلَ	هٰٓاَنْتُمْ
لِلْفُقَرَآءِ	وَرِثَهٗٓ اَبَوٰهُ	سٰٓئِحٰتٍ
مُدْهَآمَّتٰنِ	حَآجُّوْنِّيْ	آٰللّٰهُ
جَآءَ الْحَقُّ	شَرَّ الدَّوَآبِّ	قُلْ ءٰٓ الذّٰكَرَيْنِ
يٰسٓ	كٓهٰيٰعٓصٓ	حٰمٓ عٓسٓقٓ

لَآ اِلٰى هٰٓؤُلَآءِ وَلَآ اِلٰى هٰٓؤُلَآءِ ط

وَ مَا تَشَآءُوْنَ اِلَّآ اَنْ يَّشَآءَ اللّٰهُ

Notes